

This Page Is Inserted by IFW Operations
and is not a part of the Official Record

BEST AVAILABLE IMAGES

Defective images within this document are accurate representations of the original documents submitted by the applicant.

Defects in the images may include (but are not limited to):

- BLACK BORDERS
- TEXT CUT OFF AT TOP, BOTTOM OR SIDES
- FADED TEXT
- ILLEGIBLE TEXT
- SKEWED/SLANTED IMAGES
- COLORED PHOTOS
- BLACK OR VERY BLACK AND WHITE DARK PHOTOS
- GRAY SCALE DOCUMENTS

IMAGES ARE BEST AVAILABLE COPY.

**As rescanning documents *will not* correct images,
please do not report the images to the
Image Problem Mailbox.**



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/742,282	12/22/2000	Niclas Lindberg	2466-83	8165

7590 07/01/2004

NIXON & VANDERHYE P.C.
8th Floor
1100 North Glebe Road
Arlington, VA 22201-4714

EXAMINER

QURESHI, SHABANA

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
----------	--------------

2155

DATE MAILED: 07/01/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/742,282

Applicant(s)

LINDBERG ET AL.

Examiner

Shabana Qureshi

Art Unit

2155

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 22 December 2000.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-121 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-121 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 22 December 2000 is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☒ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- 1) ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
- 2) ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
- 3) ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Drawings

1. New corrected drawings are required in this application because figures 3 and 4 are illegible. Applicant is advised to employ the services of a competent patent draftsman outside the Office, as the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office no longer prepares new drawings. The corrected drawings are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. The requirement for corrected drawings will not be held in abeyance.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

2. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

3. Claims 1-121 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Miyakawa et al (US Patent No. 6,298,060).

In regards to claims 1 and 13, Miyakawa et al teach a method in a communication system for establishing a session between two or more users (A, B), the communication system comprising user end points (1,6,7), a network (3), and an intermediate end point (4), the user end points (1,6,7) being able to be connected to the network (3) by means of desired ones of access configurations, comprising the steps of

- a) initiating (1') a session by a first user (A) with a second user (B) by sending an invitation request signal from the first user (A) over the network (column 8, lines 35-42),
- b) the intermediate point (4) receiving the request (L2IA relay network 100, column 7, lines 20-25), and
 - b1) associating an invitation identity to the request (column 6, lines 59-63, L2IA identifier),
 - b2) forwarding the request with the invitation identity to the second user over the network (column 7, lines 10-42),
- c) the second user (B) selecting end point and /or at least one access configuration for responding to the session invitation request (column 8, lines 17-23, 43-55), and
 - cl) responding to the request with selected end point and/or access configuration by appending the invitation identity (column 9, lines 10-19),
- d) the intermediate point (4) associating the response with said request signal and establishing the session (column 8, lines 17-23, 43-55).

As per claim 2, Miyakawa et al teach a method according to claim 1, characterized by providing the identity allocated in step b1) as a random number or a tag (column 3, lines 55-58; column 9, lines 10-19).

As per claim 3, Miyakawa et al teach the method according to claim 1, characterized by the intermediate point forwarding the invitation in accordance with user preference data defining how the invitation shall be forwarded to the second user (column 9, lines 10-19, column 12, lines 34-35).

As per claim 4, Miyakawa et al teach the method according to claim 3, characterized by providing the user preference data to define an endpoint and/or access configuration by which invitations to the second user shall be forwarded (column 7, lines 52-62).

As per claim 5, Miyakawa et al teach the method according to claim 1, characterized by informing the second user about the invitation together with the invitation identified by means of a ringing signal, a buzz, a flash, or by E-mail (column 3, lines 3-5, a telephone can ring, buzz, or carry an e-mail).

As per claim 6, Miyakawa et al teach the method according to claim 1, characterized by the second user selecting the end point and/or access configuration for responding to the session invitation on the basis of available end points and access configuration (column 9, lines 33-55).

As per claim 7, Miyakawa et al teach the method according to claim 6 characterized by the second user selecting end point and/or access configuration for responding to the session invitation based on the kind of the invited session (column 2, lines 51-64).

As per claim 8, Miyakawa et al teach the method according to claim 1, characterized by using as end point by the second user a fixed telephone, a mobile phone, a PC, a multimedia desktop, a lap top, or an end point belonging to a LAN of the second user (column 6, lines 52-59).

As per claim 9, Miyakawa et al teach the method according to claim 1, characterized by selecting by the second user the access configuration to be cellular, Ethernet, Token Ring, FDDI, Wireless LAN, Satellite, Bluetooth, etc (column 7, lines 43-51).

As per claim 10, Miyakawa et al teach the method according to claim 1, characterized by providing the session invitation in step a) as real time text, audio, audio and text, voice and

streaming video, voice and real time video, voice and office tools or VR gaming (column 6, lines 52-59).

As per claim 11, Miyakawa et al teach the method according to claim 1, characterized by adjusting timers in session establishment protocols to allow for the time required for the possible change of endpoint and/or access configuration (column 20, lines 52-65).

As per claim 12, Miyakawa teaches the method according to claim 1, characterized by informing the first user about a possible change of end point and/or access configuration to allow for the time required for the change (column 20, lines 52-65).

As per claim 14, Miyakawa et al teach a method according to claim 13, characterized by providing the identity allocated in step b1) as a random number or a tag (column 3, lines 55-58; column 9, lines 10-19).

As per claim 15, Miyakawa et al teach the method according to claim 13, characterized by the intermediate point forwarding the invitation in accordance with user preference data defining how the invitation shall be forwarded to the second user (column 9, lines 10-19, column 12, lines 34-35).

As per claim 16, Miyakawa et al teach the method according to claim 13, characterized by providing the user preference data to define an endpoint and/or access configuration by which invitations to the second user shall be forwarded (column 7, lines 52-62).

As per claim 17, Miyakawa et al teach the method according to claim 13, characterized by informing the second user about the invitation together with the invitation identified by means of a ringing signal, a buzz, a flash, or by E-mail (column 3, lines 3-5, a telephone can ring, buzz, or carry an e-mail).

Art Unit: 2155

As per claim 18, Miyakawa et al teach the method according to claim 13, characterized by the second user selecting the end point and/or access configuration for responding to the session invitation on the basis of available end points and access configuration (column 9, lines 33-55).

As per claim 19, Miyakawa et al teach the method according to claim 18 characterized by the second user selecting end point and/or access configuration for responding to the session invitation based on the kind of the invited session (column 2, lines 51-64).

As per claim 20, Miyakawa et al teach the method according to claim 13, characterized by using as end point by the second user a fixed telephone, a mobile phone, a PC, a multimedia desktop, a lap top, or an end point belonging to a LAN of the second user (column 6, lines 52-59).

As per claim 21, Miyakawa et al teach the method according to claim 13, characterized by selecting by the second user the access configuration to be cellular, Ethernet, Token Ring, FDDI, Wireless LAN, Satellite, Bluetooth, etc (column 7, lines 43-51).

As per claim 22, Miyakawa et al teach the method according to claim 13, characterized by providing the session invitation in step a) as real time text, audio, audio and text, voice and streaming video, voice and real time video, voice and office tools or VR gaming (column 6, lines 52-59).

As per claim 23, Miyakawa et al teach the method according to claim 13, characterized by adjusting timers in session establishment protocols to allow for the time required for the possible change of endpoint and/or access configuration (column 20, lines 52-65).

As per claim 24, Miyakawa teaches the method according to claim 13, characterized by informing the first user about a possible change of end point and/or access configuration to allow for the time required for the change (column 20, lines 52-65).

In regards to claim 25 Miyakawa et al teach a method in a communication system for establishing a session between two or more users (A, B), the communication system comprising user end points (1,6,7), a network (3), and an intermediate end point (4), the user end points (1,6,7) being able to be connected to the network (3) by means of desired ones of available link-layer technologies, the establishment comprising the steps of

- a) initiating (1') a session by a first user (A) with a second user (B) by sending an invitation request signal from the first user (A) over the network (column 8, lines 35-42),
- b) the intermediate point (4) receiving the request (L2IA relay network 100, column 7, lines 20-25), and

- b1) associating an invitation identity to the request (column 6, lines 59-63, L2IA identifier),

- b2) forwarding the request with the invitation identity to the second user over the network (column 7, lines 10-42),

characterized by

- I) enabling the second user (B)

- c) to select between more than one terminals for response (column 5, lines 13-46),

- d) to select access configuration for session (column 5, lines 13-46),

- II) enabling the second user (B) to respond (7', 8') to the request with selected terminal and access configuration (column 5, lines 13-46).

c) the second user (B) selecting end point and /or at least one access configuration for responding to the session invitation request (column 8, lines 17-23, 43-55), and

cl) responding to the request with selected end point and/or access configuration by appending the invitation identity (column 9, lines 10-19),

d) the intermediate point (4) associating the response with said request signal and establishing the session (column 8, lines 17-23, 43-55).

As per claim 26, Miyakawa teaches the method according to claim 25, characterized by also enabling the second user in step I) to append a received invitation identity to selected terminal, to be also included with the response in step II).

As per claim 27, Miyakawa teaches the method according to claim 13, characterized by enabling the second user (B), in case of receiving an invitation request, to select between steps of

A) keeping terminal and access configuration or session (column 5, lines 13-46),

B) keeping terminal and changing access configuration for session (column 5, lines 13-46),

C) changing terminal and keeping access configuration for session (column 5, lines 13-46),

D) changing terminal and access configuration for session (column 5, lines 13-46).

As per claim 28, Miyakawa et al teach the method according to claim 2, characterized by the intermediate point forwarding the invitation in accordance with user preference data defining how the invitation shall be forwarded to the second user (column 9, lines 10-19, column 12, lines 34-35).

Art Unit: 2155

As per claim 29, Miyakawa et al teach the method according to claim 2, characterized by informing the second user about the invitation together with the invitation identified by means of a ringing signal, a buzz, a flash, or by E-mail (column 3, lines 3-5, a telephone can ring, buzz, or carry an e-mail).

As per claim 30, Miyakawa et al teach the method according to claim 3, characterized by informing the second user about the invitation together with the invitation identified by means of a ringing signal, a buzz, a flash, or by E-mail (column 3, lines 3-5, a telephone can ring, buzz, or carry an e-mail).

As per claim 31, Miyakawa et al teach the method according to claim 4, characterized by informing the second user about the invitation together with the invitation identified by means of a ringing signal, a buzz, a flash, or by E-mail (column 3, lines 3-5, a telephone can ring, buzz, or carry an e-mail).

As per claim 32, Miyakawa et al teach the method according to claim 2, characterized by the second user selecting the end point and/or access configuration for responding to the session invitation on the basis of available end points and access configuration (column 9, lines 33-55).

As per claim 33, Miyakawa et al teach the method according to claim 3, characterized by the second user selecting the end point and/or access configuration for responding to the session invitation on the basis of available end points and access configuration (column 9, lines 33-55).

As per claim 34, Miyakawa et al teach the method according to claim 4, characterized by the second user selecting the end point and/or access configuration for responding to the session invitation on the basis of available end points and access configuration (column 9, lines 33-55).

As per claim 35, Miyakawa et al teach the method according to claim 5, characterized by the second user selecting the end point and/or access configuration for responding to the session invitation on the basis of available end points and access configuration (column 9, lines 33-55).

As per claim 36, Miyakawa et al teach the method according to claim 2, characterized by using as end point by the second user a fixed telephone, a mobile phone, a PC, a multimedia desktop, a lap top, or an end point belonging to a LAN of the second user (column 6, lines 52-59).

As per claim 37, Miyakawa et al teach the method according to claim 3, characterized by using as end point by the second user a fixed telephone, a mobile phone, a PC, a multimedia desktop, a lap top, or an end point belonging to a LAN of the second user (column 6, lines 52-59).

As per claim 38, Miyakawa et al teach the method according to claim 4, characterized by using as end point by the second user a fixed telephone, a mobile phone, a PC, a multimedia desktop, a lap top, or an end point belonging to a LAN of the second user (column 6, lines 52-59).

As per claim 39, Miyakawa et al teach the method according to claim 5, characterized by using as end point by the second user a fixed telephone, a mobile phone, a PC, a multimedia desktop, a lap top, or an end point belonging to a LAN of the second user (column 6, lines 52-59).

As per claim 40, Miyakawa et al teach the method according to claim 6, characterized by using as end point by the second user a fixed telephone, a mobile phone, a PC, a multimedia

Art Unit: 2155

desktop, a lap top, or an end point belonging to a LAN of the second user (column 6, lines 52-59).

As per claim 41, Miyakawa et al teach the method according to claim 7, characterized by using as end point by the second user a fixed telephone, a mobile phone, a PC, a multimedia desktop, a lap top, or an end point belonging to a LAN of the second user (column 6, lines 52-59).

As per claim 42, Miyakawa et al teach the method according to claim 2, characterized by selecting by the second user the access configuration to be cellular, Ethernet, Token Ring, FDDI, Wireless LAN, Satellite, Bluetooth, etc (column 7, lines 43-51).

As per claim 43, Miyakawa et al teach the method according to claim 3, characterized by selecting by the second user the access configuration to be cellular, Ethernet, Token Ring, FDDI, Wireless LAN, Satellite, Bluetooth, etc (column 7, lines 43-51).

As per claim 44, Miyakawa et al teach the method according to claim 4, characterized by selecting by the second user the access configuration to be cellular, Ethernet, Token Ring, FDDI, Wireless LAN, Satellite, Bluetooth, etc (column 7, lines 43-51).

As per claim 45, Miyakawa et al teach the method according to claim 5, characterized by selecting by the second user the access configuration to be cellular, Ethernet, Token Ring, FDDI, Wireless LAN, Satellite, Bluetooth, etc (column 7, lines 43-51).

As per claim 46, Miyakawa et al teach the method according to claim 6, characterized by selecting by the second user the access configuration to be cellular, Ethernet, Token Ring, FDDI, Wireless LAN, Satellite, Bluetooth, etc (column 7, lines 43-51).

As per claim 47, Miyakawa et al teach the method according to claim 7, characterized by selecting by the second user the access configuration to be cellular, Ethernet, Token Ring, FDDI, Wireless LAN, Satellite, Bluetooth, etc (column 7, lines 43-51).

As per claim 48, Miyakawa et al teach the method according to claim 2, characterized by providing the session invitation in step a) as real time text, audio, audio and text, voice and streaming video, voice and real time video, voice and office tools or VR gaming (column 6, lines 52-59).

As per claim 49, Miyakawa et al teach the method according to claim 3, characterized by providing the session invitation in step a) as real time text, audio, audio and text, voice and streaming video, voice and real time video, voice and office tools or VR gaming (column 6, lines 52-59).

As per claim 50, Miyakawa et al teach the method according to claim 4, characterized by providing the session invitation in step a) as real time text, audio, audio and text, voice and streaming video, voice and real time video, voice and office tools or VR gaming (column 6, lines 52-59).

As per claim 51, Miyakawa et al teach the method according to claim 5, characterized by providing the session invitation in step a) as real time text, audio, audio and text, voice and streaming video, voice and real time video, voice and office tools or VR gaming (column 6, lines 52-59).

As per claim 52, Miyakawa et al teach the method according to claim 6, characterized by providing the session invitation in step a) as real time text, audio, audio and text, voice and

Art Unit: 2155

streaming video, voice and real time video, voice and office tools or VR gaming (column 6, lines 52-59).

As per claim 53, Miyakawa et al teach the method according to claim 7, characterized by providing the session invitation in step a) as real time text, audio, audio and text, voice and streaming video, voice and real time video, voice and office tools or VR gaming (column 6, lines 52-59).

As per claim 54, Miyakawa et al teach the method according to claim 8, characterized by providing the session invitation in step a) as real time text, audio, audio and text, voice and streaming video, voice and real time video, voice and office tools or VR gaming (column 6, lines 52-59).

As per claim 55, Miyakawa et al teach the method according to claim 9, characterized by providing the session invitation in step a) as real time text, audio, audio and text, voice and streaming video, voice and real time video, voice and office tools or VR gaming (column 6, lines 52-59).

As per claim 56, Miyakawa et al teach the method according to claim 2, characterized by adjusting timers in session establishment protocols to allow for the time required for the possible change of endpoint and/or access configuration (column 20, lines 52-65).

As per claim 57, Miyakawa et al teach the method according to claim 3, characterized by adjusting timers in session establishment protocols to allow for the time required for the possible change of endpoint and/or access configuration (column 20, lines 52-65).

As per claim 58, Miyakawa et al teach the method according to claim 4, characterized by adjusting timers in session establishment protocols to allow for the time required for the possible change of endpoint and/or access configuration (column 20, lines 52-65).

As per claim 59, Miyakawa et al teach the method according to claim 5, characterized by adjusting timers in session establishment protocols to allow for the time required for the possible change of endpoint and/or access configuration (column 20, lines 52-65).

As per claim 60, Miyakawa et al teach the method according to claim 6, characterized by adjusting timers in session establishment protocols to allow for the time required for the possible change of endpoint and/or access configuration (column 20, lines 52-65).

As per claim 61, Miyakawa et al teach the method according to claim 7, characterized by adjusting timers in session establishment protocols to allow for the time required for the possible change of endpoint and/or access configuration (column 20, lines 52-65).

As per claim 62, Miyakawa et al teach the method according to claim 8, characterized by adjusting timers in session establishment protocols to allow for the time required for the possible change of endpoint and/or access configuration (column 20, lines 52-65).

As per claim 63, Miyakawa et al teach the method according to claim 9, characterized by adjusting timers in session establishment protocols to allow for the time required for the possible change of endpoint and/or access configuration (column 20, lines 52-65).

As per claim 64, Miyakawa et al teach the method according to claim 10, characterized by adjusting timers in session establishment protocols to allow for the time required for the possible change of endpoint and/or access configuration (column 20, lines 52-65).

As per claim 65, Miyakawa teaches the method according to claim 2, characterized by informing the first user about a possible change of end point and/or access configuration to allow for the time required for the change (column 20, lines 52-65).

As per claim 66, Miyakawa teaches the method according to claim 3, characterized by informing the first user about a possible change of end point and/or access configuration to allow for the time required for the change (column 20, lines 52-65).

As per claim 67, Miyakawa teaches the method according to claim 4, characterized by informing the first user about a possible change of end point and/or access configuration to allow for the time required for the change (column 20, lines 52-65).

As per claim 68, Miyakawa teaches the method according to claim 5, characterized by informing the first user about a possible change of end point and/or access configuration to allow for the time required for the change (column 20, lines 52-65).

As per claim 69, Miyakawa teaches the method according to claim 6, characterized by informing the first user about a possible change of end point and/or access configuration to allow for the time required for the change (column 20, lines 52-65).

As per claim 70, Miyakawa teaches the method according to claim 7, characterized by informing the first user about a possible change of end point and/or access configuration to allow for the time required for the change (column 20, lines 52-65).

As per claim 71, Miyakawa teaches the method according to claim 8, characterized by informing the first user about a possible change of end point and/or access configuration to allow for the time required for the change (column 20, lines 52-65).

As per claim 72, Miyakawa teaches the method according to claim 9, characterized by informing the first user about a possible change of end point and/or access configuration to allow for the time required for the change (column 20, lines 52-65).

As per claim 73, Miyakawa teaches the method according to claim 10, characterized by informing the first user about a possible change of end point and/or access configuration to allow for the time required for the change (column 20, lines 52-65).

As per claim 74, Miyakawa teaches the method according to claim 11, characterized by informing the first user about a possible change of end point and/or access configuration to allow for the time required for the change (column 20, lines 52-65).

As per claim 75, Miyakawa et al teach the method according to claim 14, characterized by the intermediate point forwarding the invitation in accordance with user preference data defining how the invitation shall be forwarded to the second user (column 9, lines 10-19, column 12, lines 34-35).

As per claim 76, Miyakawa et al teach the method according to claim 14, characterized by informing the second user about the invitation together with the invitation identified by means of a ringing signal, a buzz, a flash, or by E-mail (column 3, lines 3-5, a telephone can ring, buzz, or carry an e-mail).

As per claim 77, Miyakawa et al teach the method according to claim 15, characterized by informing the second user about the invitation together with the invitation identified by means of a ringing signal, a buzz, a flash, or by E-mail (column 3, lines 3-5, a telephone can ring, buzz, or carry an e-mail).

As per claim 78, Miyakawa et al teach the method according to claim 16, characterized by informing the second user about the invitation together with the invitation identified by means of a ringing signal, a buzz, a flash, or by E-mail (column 3, lines 3-5, a telephone can ring, buzz, or carry an e-mail).

As per claim 79, Miyakawa et al teach the method according to claim 14, characterized by the second user selecting the end point and/or access configuration for responding to the session invitation on the basis of available end points and access configuration (column 9, lines 33-55).

As per claim 80, Miyakawa et al teach the method according to claim 15, characterized by the second user selecting the end point and/or access configuration for responding to the session invitation on the basis of available end points and access configuration (column 9, lines 33-55).

As per claim 81, Miyakawa et al teach the method according to claim 16, characterized by the second user selecting the end point and/or access configuration for responding to the session invitation on the basis of available end points and access configuration (column 9, lines 33-55).

As per claim 82, Miyakawa et al teach the method according to claim 14, characterized by using as end point by the second user a fixed telephone, a mobile phone, a PC, a multimedia desktop, a lap top, or an end point belonging to a LAN of the second user (column 6, lines 52-59).

As per claim 83, Miyakawa et al teach the method according to claim 15, characterized by using as end point by the second user a fixed telephone, a mobile phone, a PC, a multimedia

Art Unit: 2155

desktop, a lap top, or an end point belonging to a LAN of the second user (column 6, lines 52-59).

As per claim 84, Miyakawa et al teach the method according to claim 16, characterized by using as end point by the second user a fixed telephone, a mobile phone, a PC, a multimedia desktop, a lap top, or an end point belonging to a LAN of the second user (column 6, lines 52-59).

As per claim 85, Miyakawa et al teach the method according to claim 17, characterized by using as end point by the second user a fixed telephone, a mobile phone, a PC, a multimedia desktop, a lap top, or an end point belonging to a LAN of the second user (column 6, lines 52-59).

As per claim 86, Miyakawa et al teach the method according to claim 18, characterized by using as end point by the second user a fixed telephone, a mobile phone, a PC, a multimedia desktop, a lap top, or an end point belonging to a LAN of the second user (column 6, lines 52-59).

As per claim 87, Miyakawa et al teach the method according to claim 19, characterized by using as end point by the second user a fixed telephone, a mobile phone, a PC, a multimedia desktop, a lap top, or an end point belonging to a LAN of the second user (column 6, lines 52-59).

As per claim 88, Miyakawa et al teach the method according to claim 14, characterized by selecting by the second user the access configuration to be cellular, Ethernet, Token Ring, FDDI, Wireless LAN, Satellite, Bluetooth, etc (column 7, lines 43-51).

As per claim 89, Miyakawa et al teach the method according to claim 15, characterized by selecting by the second user the access configuration to be cellular, Ethernet, Token Ring, FDDI, Wireless LAN, Satellite, Bluetooth, etc (column 7, lines 43-51).

As per claim 90, Miyakawa et al teach the method according to claim 16, characterized by selecting by the second user the access configuration to be cellular, Ethernet, Token Ring, FDDI, Wireless LAN, Satellite, Bluetooth, etc (column 7, lines 43-51).

As per claim 91, Miyakawa et al teach the method according to claim 17, characterized by selecting by the second user the access configuration to be cellular, Ethernet, Token Ring, FDDI, Wireless LAN, Satellite, Bluetooth, etc (column 7, lines 43-51).

As per claim 92, Miyakawa et al teach the method according to claim 18, characterized by selecting by the second user the access configuration to be cellular, Ethernet, Token Ring, FDDI, Wireless LAN, Satellite, Bluetooth, etc (column 7, lines 43-51).

As per claim 93, Miyakawa et al teach the method according to claim 19, characterized by selecting by the second user the access configuration to be cellular, Ethernet, Token Ring, FDDI, Wireless LAN, Satellite, Bluetooth, etc (column 7, lines 43-51).

As per claim 94, Miyakawa et al teach the method according to claim 14, characterized by providing the session invitation in step a) as real time text, audio, audio and text, voice and streaming video, voice and real time video, voice and office tools or VR gaming (column 6, lines 52-59).

As per claim 95, Miyakawa et al teach the method according to claim 15, characterized by providing the session invitation in step a) as real time text, audio, audio and text, voice and

streaming video, voice and real time video, voice and office tools or VR gaming (column 6, lines 52-59).

As per claim 96, Miyakawa et al teach the method according to claim 16, characterized by providing the session invitation in step a) as real time text, audio, audio and text, voice and streaming video, voice and real time video, voice and office tools or VR gaming (column 6, lines 52-59).

As per claim 97, Miyakawa et al teach the method according to claim 17, characterized by providing the session invitation in step a) as real time text, audio, audio and text, voice and streaming video, voice and real time video, voice and office tools or VR gaming (column 6, lines 52-59).

As per claim 98, Miyakawa et al teach the method according to claim 18, characterized by providing the session invitation in step a) as real time text, audio, audio and text, voice and streaming video, voice and real time video, voice and office tools or VR gaming (column 6, lines 52-59).

As per claim 99, Miyakawa et al teach the method according to claim 19, characterized by providing the session invitation in step a) as real time text, audio, audio and text, voice and streaming video, voice and real time video, voice and office tools or VR gaming (column 6, lines 52-59).

As per claim 100, Miyakawa et al teach the method according to claim 20, characterized by providing the session invitation in step a) as real time text, audio, audio and text, voice and streaming video, voice and real time video, voice and office tools or VR gaming (column 6, lines 52-59).

As per claim 101, Miyakawa et al teach the method according to claim 21, characterized by providing the session invitation in step a) as real time text, audio, audio and text, voice and streaming video, voice and real time video, voice and office tools or VR gaming (column 6, lines 52-59).

As per claim 102, Miyakawa et al teach the method according to claim 14, characterized by adjusting timers in session establishment protocols to allow for the time required for the possible change of endpoint and/or access configuration (column 20, lines 52-65).

As per claim 103, Miyakawa et al teach the method according to claim 15, characterized by adjusting timers in session establishment protocols to allow for the time required for the possible change of endpoint and/or access configuration (column 20, lines 52-65).

As per claim 104, Miyakawa et al teach the method according to claim 16, characterized by adjusting timers in session establishment protocols to allow for the time required for the possible change of endpoint and/or access configuration (column 20, lines 52-65).

As per claim 105, Miyakawa et al teach the method according to claim 17, characterized by adjusting timers in session establishment protocols to allow for the time required for the possible change of endpoint and/or access configuration (column 20, lines 52-65).

As per claim 106, Miyakawa et al teach the method according to claim 18, characterized by adjusting timers in session establishment protocols to allow for the time required for the possible change of endpoint and/or access configuration (column 20, lines 52-65).

As per claim 107, Miyakawa et al teach the method according to claim 19, characterized by adjusting timers in session establishment protocols to allow for the time required for the possible change of endpoint and/or access configuration (column 20, lines 52-65).

As per claim 108, Miyakawa et al teach the method according to claim 20, characterized by adjusting timers in session establishment protocols to allow for the time required for the possible change of endpoint and/or access configuration (column 20, lines 52-65).

As per claim 109, Miyakawa et al teach the method according to claim 21, characterized by adjusting timers in session establishment protocols to allow for the time required for the possible change of endpoint and/or access configuration (column 20, lines 52-65).

As per claim 110, Miyakawa et al teach the method according to claim 22, characterized by adjusting timers in session establishment protocols to allow for the time required for the possible change of endpoint and/or access configuration (column 20, lines 52-65).

As per claim 111, Miyakawa teaches the method according to claim 14, characterized by informing the first user about a possible change of end point and/or access configuration to allow for the time required for the change (column 20, lines 52-65).

As per claim 112, Miyakawa teaches the method according to claim 15, characterized by informing the first user about a possible change of end point and/or access configuration to allow for the time required for the change (column 20, lines 52-65).

As per claim 113, Miyakawa teaches the method according to claim 16, characterized by informing the first user about a possible change of end point and/or access configuration to allow for the time required for the change (column 20, lines 52-65).

As per claim 114, Miyakawa teaches the method according to claim 17, characterized by informing the first user about a possible change of end point and/or access configuration to allow for the time required for the change (column 20, lines 52-65).

As per claim 115, Miyakawa teaches the method according to claim 18, characterized by informing the first user about a possible change of end point and/or access configuration to allow for the time required for the change (column 20, lines 52-65).

As per claim 116, Miyakawa teaches the method according to claim 19, characterized by informing the first user about a possible change of end point and/or access configuration to allow for the time required for the change (column 20, lines 52-65).

As per claim 117, Miyakawa teaches the method according to claim 20, characterized by informing the first user about a possible change of end point and/or access configuration to allow for the time required for the change (column 20, lines 52-65).

As per claim 118, Miyakawa teaches the method according to claim 21, characterized by informing the first user about a possible change of end point and/or access configuration to allow for the time required for the change (column 20, lines 52-65).

As per claim 119, Miyakawa teaches the method according to claim 22, characterized by informing the first user about a possible change of end point and/or access configuration to allow for the time required for the change (column 20, lines 52-65).

As per claim 120, Miyakawa teaches the method according to claim 23, characterized by informing the first user about a possible change of end point and/or access configuration to allow for the time required for the change (column 20, lines 52-65).

As per claim 121, Miyakawa teaches the method according to claim 26, characterized by enabling the second user (B), in case of receiving an invitation request, to select between steps of

A) keeping terminal and access configuration or session (column 5, lines 13-46),

B) keeping terminal and changing access configuration for session (column 5, lines 13-

Art Unit: 2155

46),

C) changing terminal and keeping access configuration for session (column 5, lines 13-

46),

D) changing terminal and access configuration for session (column 5, lines 13-46).

Conclusion


4. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Shabana Qureshi whose telephone number is (703) 308-6118. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday, 8:30am to 5pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Hosain T. Alam can be reached on (703) 308-6662. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Shabana Qureshi
Examiner
Art Unit 2155

SQ
27 June 2004


ZARNI MAUNG
PRIMARY EXAMINER